

The Deltagram

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

VOLUME

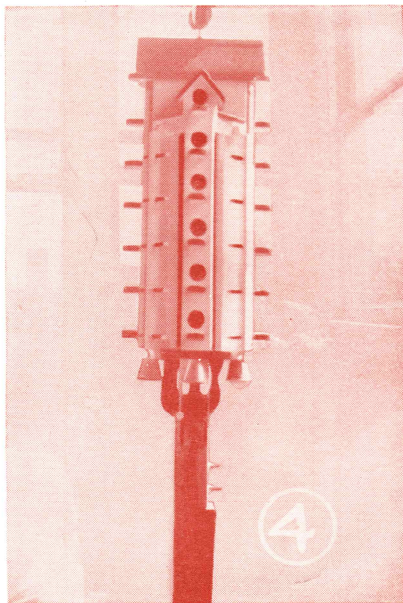
10¢

Issue No. 3, 1946, '47

PRICE TEN CENTS

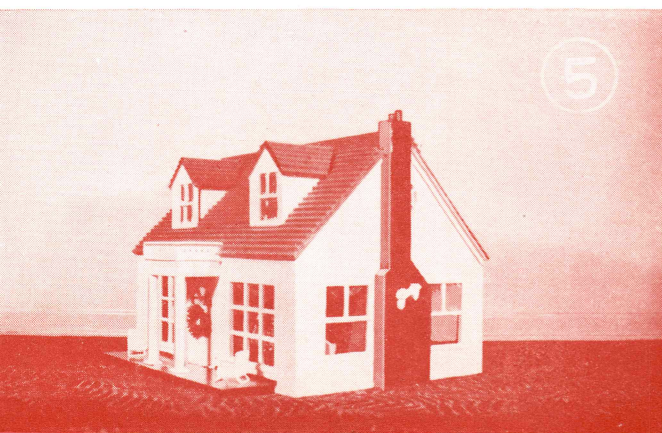


- ★ CHILD'S DESK
- ★ CLOCK CASE
- ★ GUN RACK ★ TABLE
- ★ PIPE RACK ★ DESIGNS
- ★ WALL SHELF ★ ETC.



The dining room set and the baby crib are the work of Mr. Richard C. Gaske of Buffalo, N. Y. Note the drawers under the crib—sure come in handy in the nursery. (Photos 1 and 2)

Mr. Muchler of Euclid, Ohio is one of our new readers of the Deltagram. Here is his contribution of a rose arbor he built. (Photo 3)



With DELTA CRAFTERS

Mr. Gierlasinski of Chicago, Ill., has made this twenty-six room Martin House just a little different from the ordinary type by adding four electric lights. (Photo 4)

There is nothing a little girl enjoys more than a doll house. Here's one Mr. Estes made for his eight-year-old daughter. This one is completely furnished including electric lights. (Photo 5)

The Deltagram

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

★ A MAGAZINE FOR CRAFTSMEN

• PUBLISHED BY THE DELTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WISC. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION - 50¢ THE YEAR.

★ E. G. HAMILTON - MANAGING EDITOR
A. M. WARKASKE - TECH. EDITOR

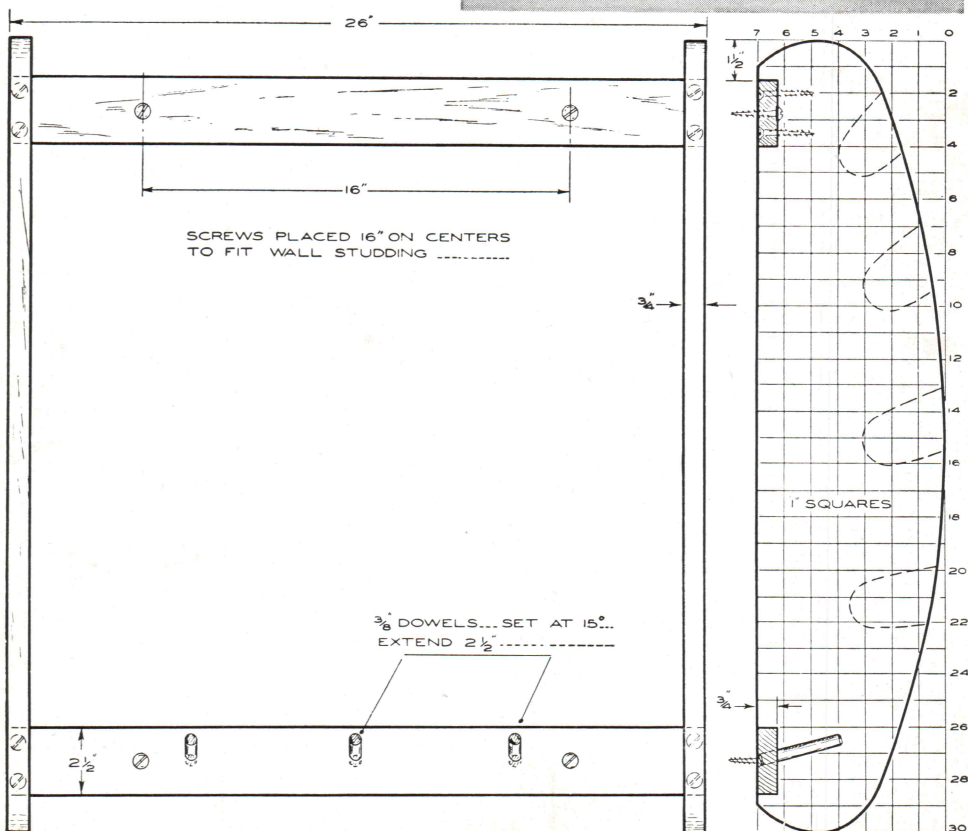
VOLUME SIXTEEN

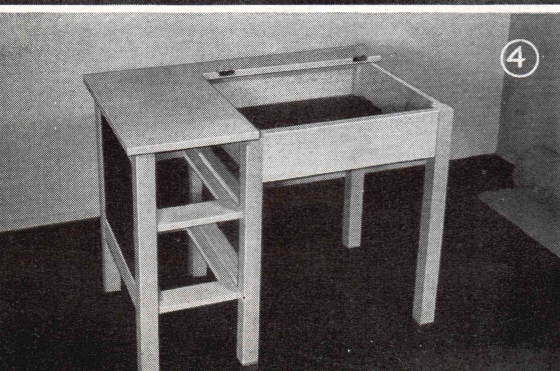
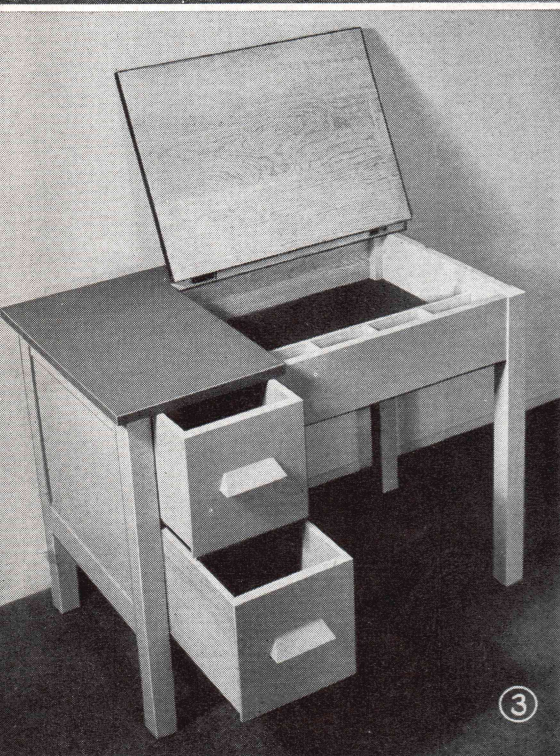
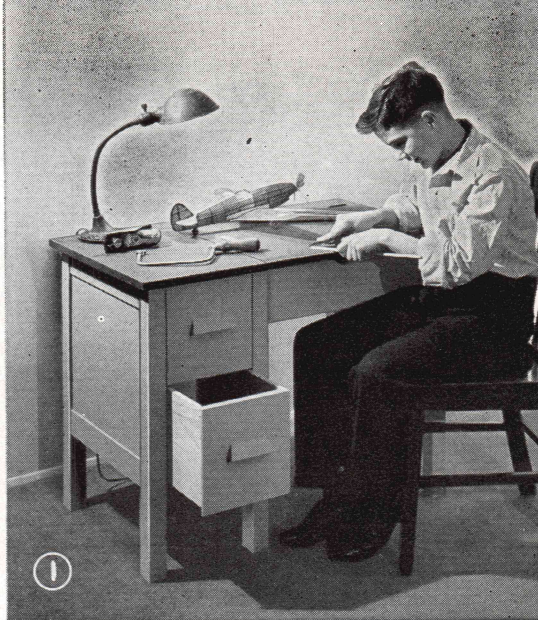
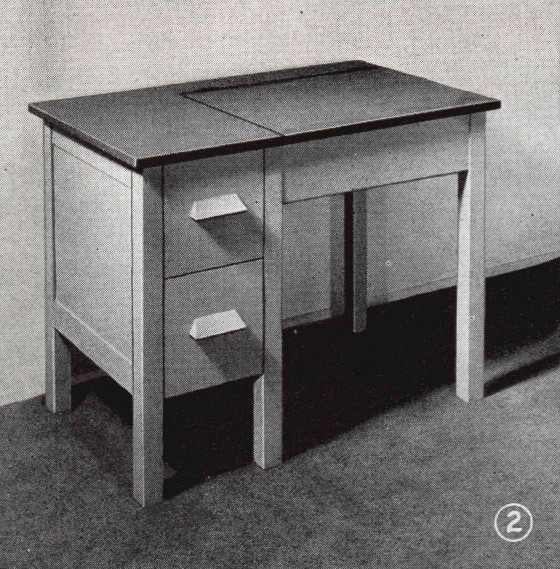
Issue No. 3, 1946, '47

PRICE TEN CENTS

GUN RACK

☆ This simple rack for your guns is made from $\frac{3}{4}$ " pine lumber. The notches which are cut in the side rails for the stock and barrels of the guns must be fitted to the individual stocks which you wish to hang. The squared drawing below shows suggested arrangement for the guns shown in the photograph. Finish is oiled, followed by shellac and varnish.





CHILD'S DESK

☆ Here is a plan for a practical dual-purpose desk for the children. It may be used as an ordinary desk or a work bench for model building with ample storage space as seen in photograph 3. The stock used may be ordinary pine with $3/4"$ plywood top. The legs are $1-3/4" \times 1-3/4"$ square, while most of the other stock is $3/4"$ thick. The drawing on the following page shows most of the construction details. The panel bottom under the folding lid may be either $1/4"$ plywood or Presdwood. It is grooved into the sides of this section as shown in the drawing. The drawer construction shows a lap front in which the front of the drawer stops against the drawer frame.

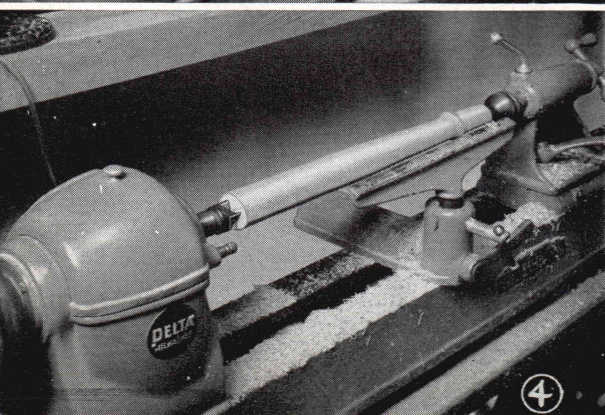
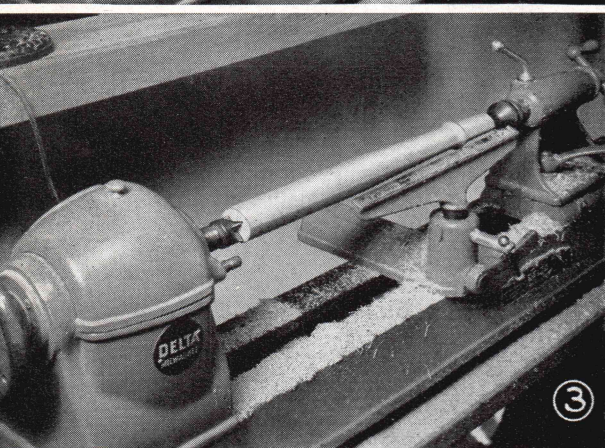
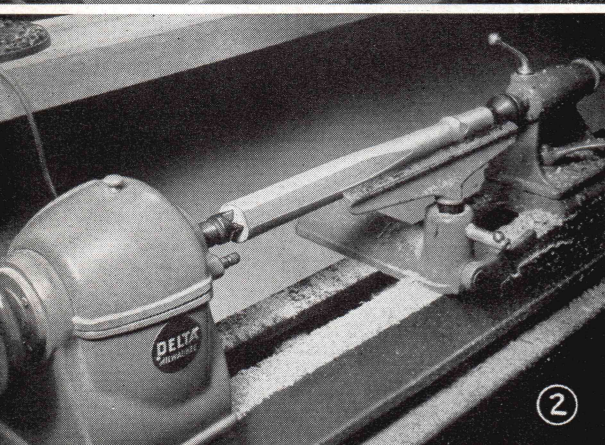
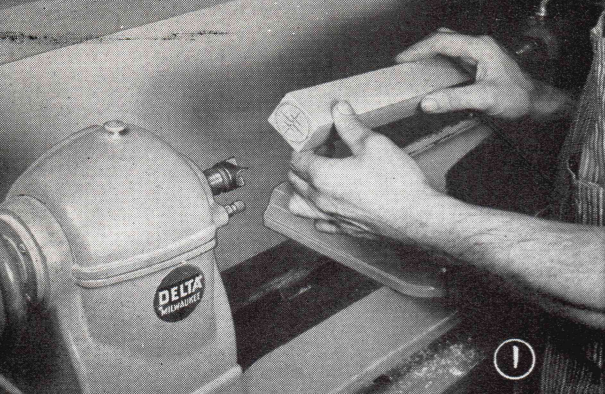
The finish on this original piece was enamel with the top painted a darker color so that it will not show the hard use it will receive.

How to Make **OVAL TURNINGS**

☆ Before the automatic lathe was introduced all tool handles were made on the wood lathe as described in this article.

Oval turnings are made on the lathe by off-centering the piece with three centers. The stock from which the turning is to be made should be either maple or hickory, well-seasoned and straight-grained. For a hammer handle use square or slightly rectangular stock. The true centers are located in the usual way with perpendicular lines drawn from the sides passing through the points of centers as shown in the line drawing on the opposite page. Draw a line on the side of the piece from one end to the other so that it meets corresponding perpendicular lines on the ends of the piece. This line indicates the ridge of the oval and serves as a guide when rounding off the turning. The shape of the oval is laid out on the end of the stock by striking the arcs as shown in the drawing.

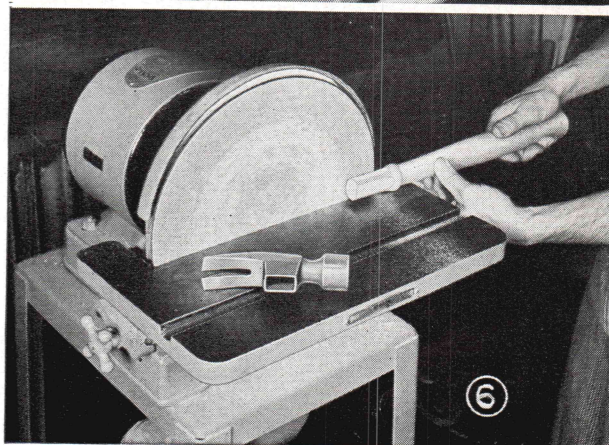
The off-center points are laid out on each end of the stock by measuring the required distance



on both sides of the true center. The off-center points are used in turning the large arcs of this ellipse. To permit the lathe centers to penetrate the stock, drill or center punch the centers.

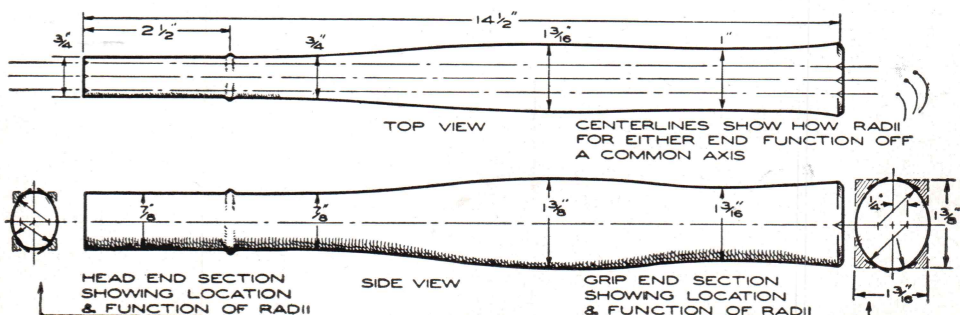
Place the stock in the lathe, using any two corresponding centers. Turn the lathe by hand to make sure the revolving piece will not strike the tool rest. Use a speed of about 2200 r.p.m. Too much speed will cause excessive vibration due to the off-center turning.

The lathe should be stopped frequently to inspect the progress of the cutting, since no caliper measurements can be made, due to the oval turning. After the piece is rounded off to the desired arc, it is removed and placed in the lathe using the opposite off-center marks. The true centers will cut the sharp points to an oval turning as shown in the grip end and head end sections of the line drawing.



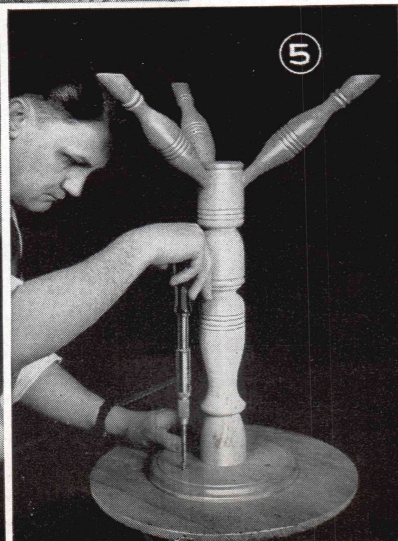
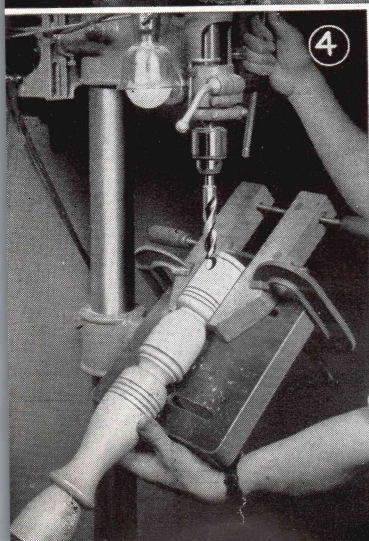
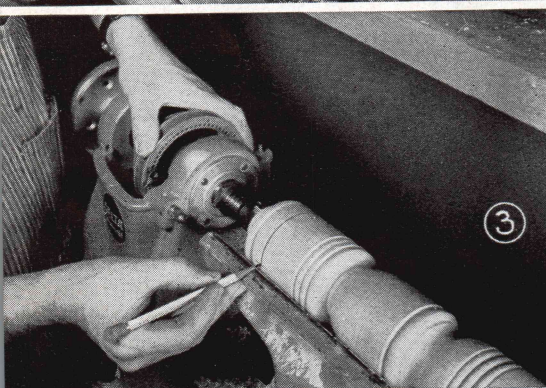
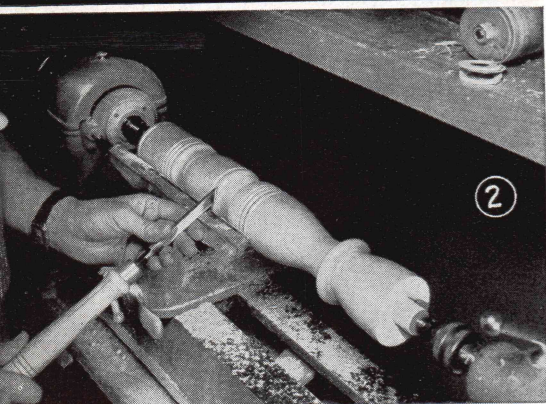
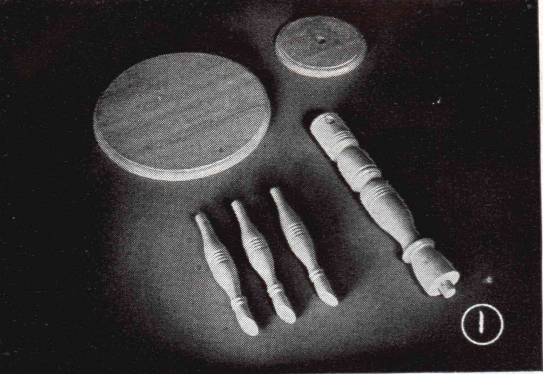
Photos No. 1 through 4 show the turning in process on the three centers. Photo 5 shows the turning being sanded while still mounted on the lathe. To fit the handle into the head of a hammer, sand down to size on the disc sander as shown above.

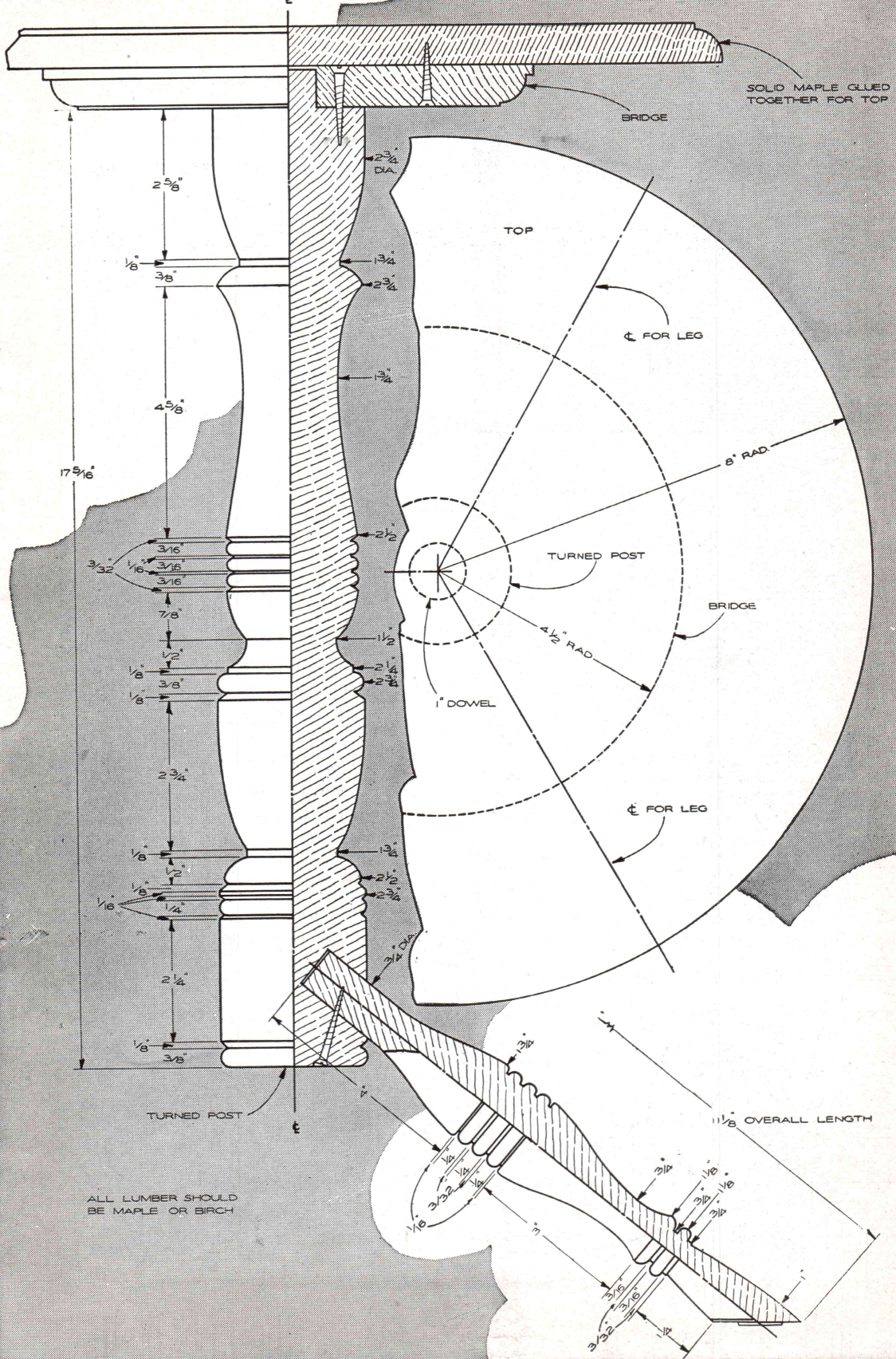
The dimensions of the handle in the drawing are for a twelve to sixteen ounce claw or ball peen hammer. These can be varied to suit the individual.



TURNED TABLE

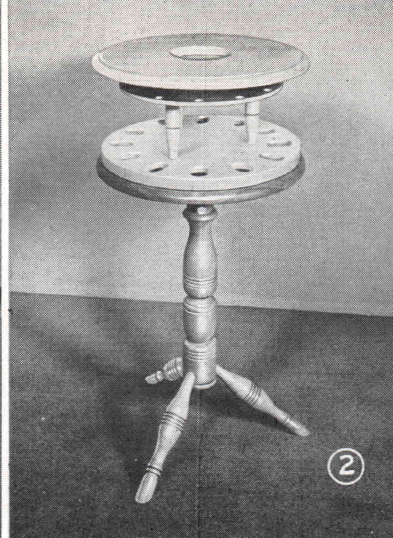
☆ Here is a turned colonial table which you can make in your own home workshop in a few hours' time. Photograph 1 shows the various parts of the table before assembled. Photograph 2 shows the pedestal being turned on the lathe, and photograph 3, the pedestal while still mounted in the lathe is being divided into three parts and marked for drilling the leg holes by making use of the indexing head. In photograph 4 the pedestal is being drilled to receive the turned legs. Photograph 5 shows the under-assembly of the top, while 6 shows the finished table. The finish should be natural with two coats of white shellac, followed by spar varnish and wax.



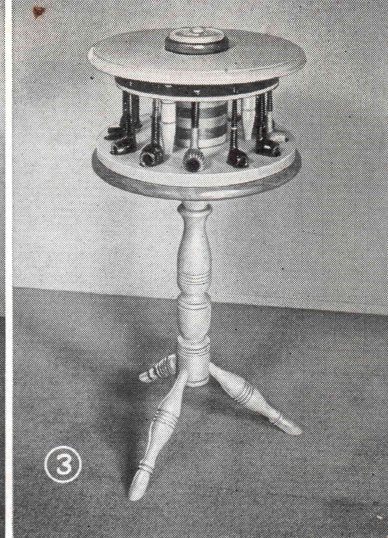




①



②

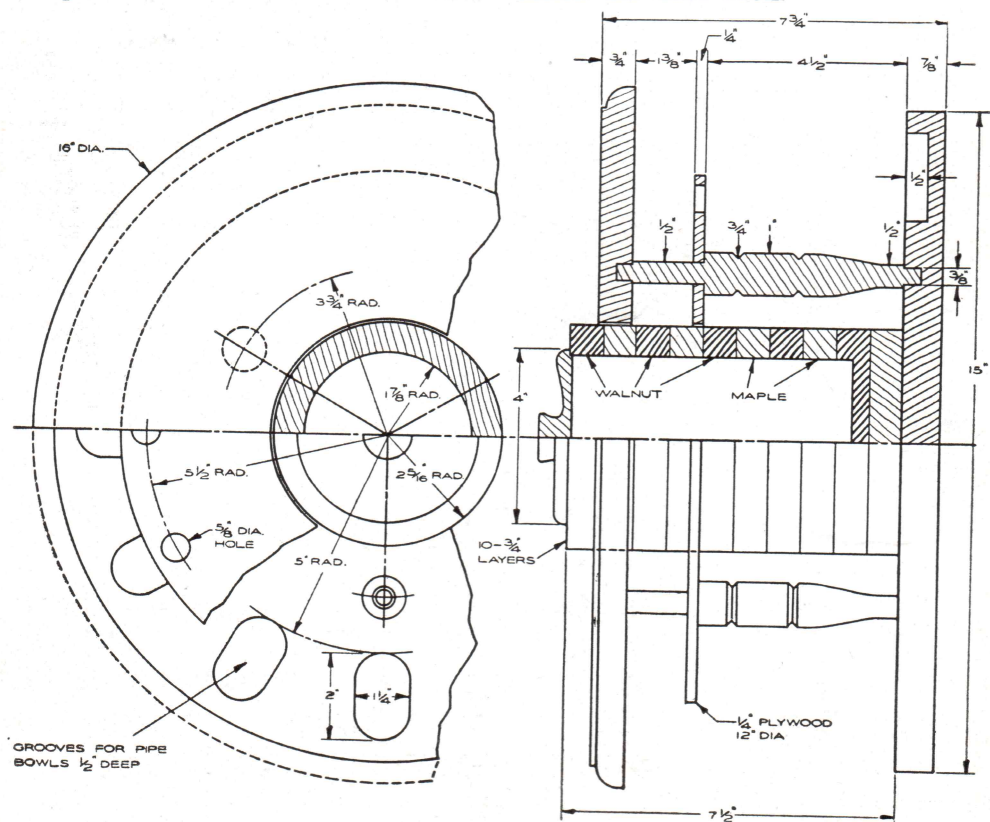


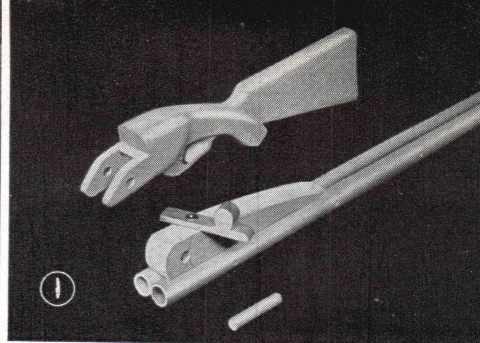
③

PIPE RACK

☆ With the simple addition of the pipe rack and humidor unit shown in photographs 1, 2, and 3, the turned table in the previous article becomes a floor

model pipe rack. The unit is made according to the drawing shown below. This may be fastened solidly in place with screws from the underside of the table top, or it may be left separate so that the table can be used without the rack. The finish should be natural to match the table itself.

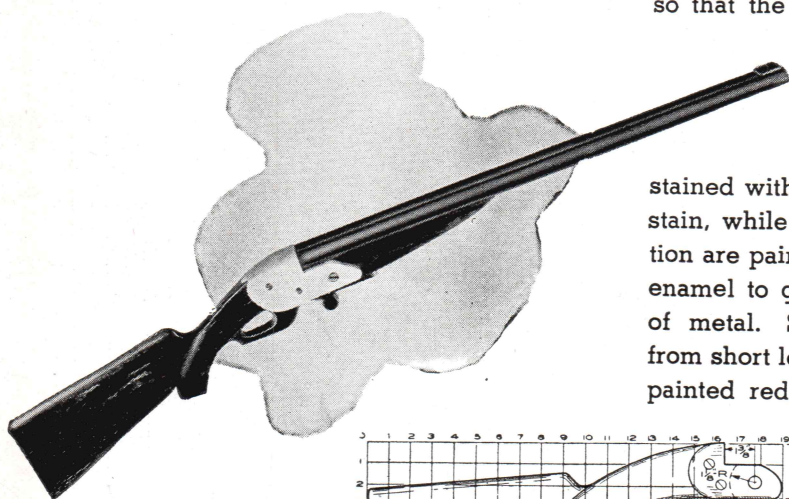




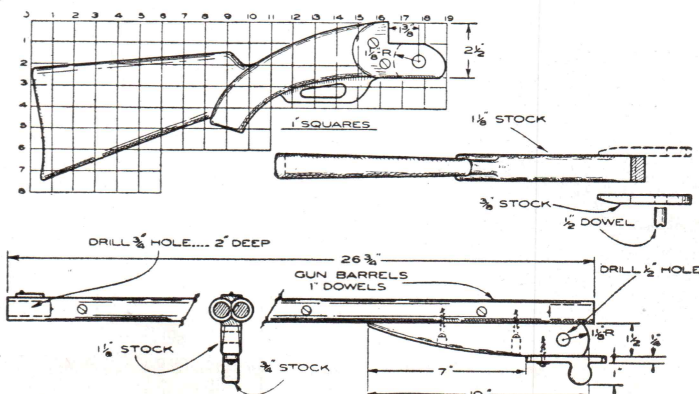
TOY SHOT GUN

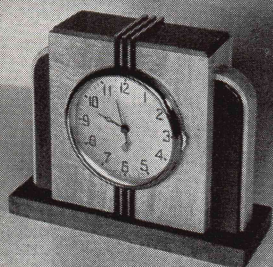
☆ Here is a realistic toy shotgun that you can make for the children in your workshop. The barrels are turned dowels one inch in diameter, bored 2" in at either end as shown in the drawing. The stock is made to pivot from the barrel section so that the gun breaks realistically on the order of a real double.

The stock and forearm should be stained with walnut penetrating stain, while the barrels and action are painted with blue-black enamel to give the appearance of metal. Shells may be cut from short lengths of dowel and painted red and gold.

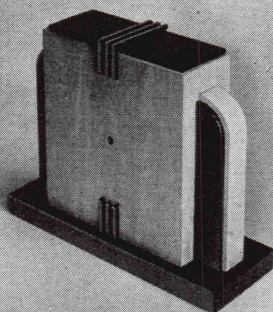


The finished gun as shown above has a realistic appearance and breaks for ejecting shells like the real thing. It should prove educational in teaching the young hunters to handle sporting arms.

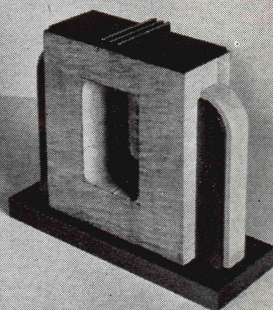




①



②



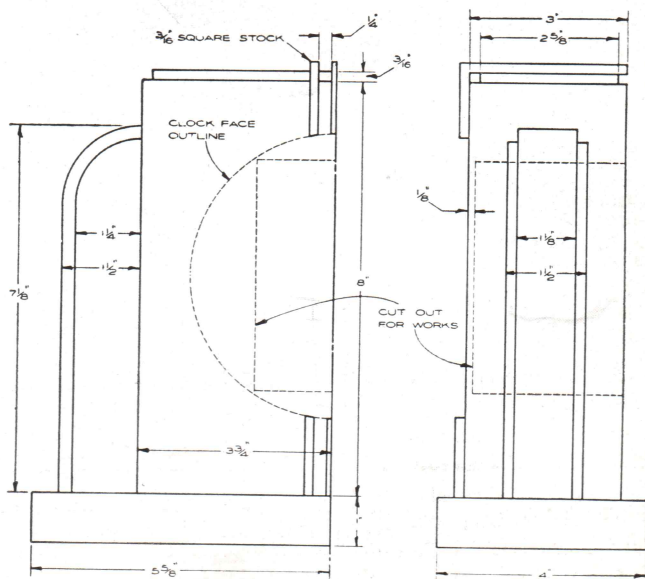
③

Modern CLOCK CASE

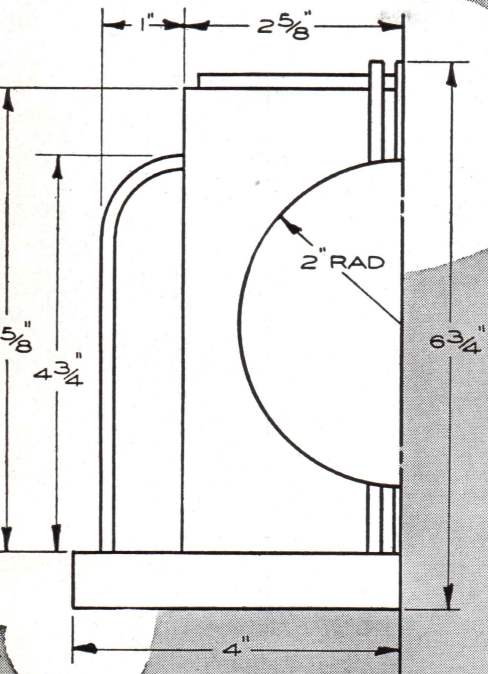
☆ If you have the works of an electric clock movement which seems out-dated because of its outer shell you may modernize it by building one of the simple wooden clock cases shown in this article. The dimensions are of a general nature and must be varied to suit the individual clock which you wish to remodel. The exact dimensions shown in the drawing below are for an average clock movement. The back of the main body of the case is drilled out on the drill press to make room for the works of the clock and then cleaned out to within 1/8" of the face with wood chisels.

The stock selected for the design shown was walnut and maple, which gives a two-tone coloring to the finished case. Assembly of the case is made with glue and small brads, which are set and the holes then filled with paste filler or putty colored to match the wood.

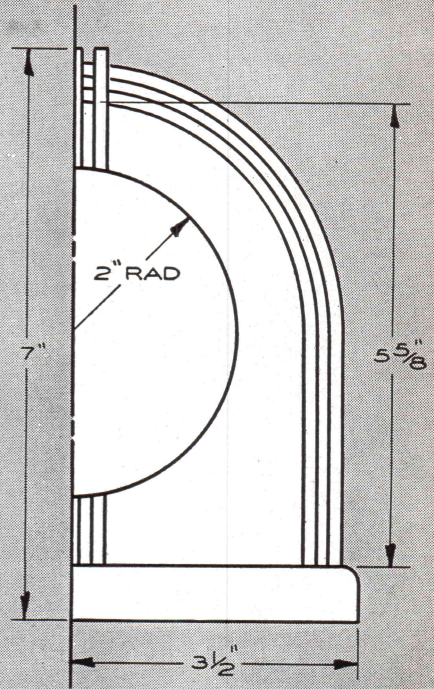
The finish is natural with one or two wash coats of white shellac followed by spar varnish and wax.



DIMENSIONS ARE GENERAL
AND MAY BE VARIED TO
SUIT CLOCK WORKS AVAILABLE

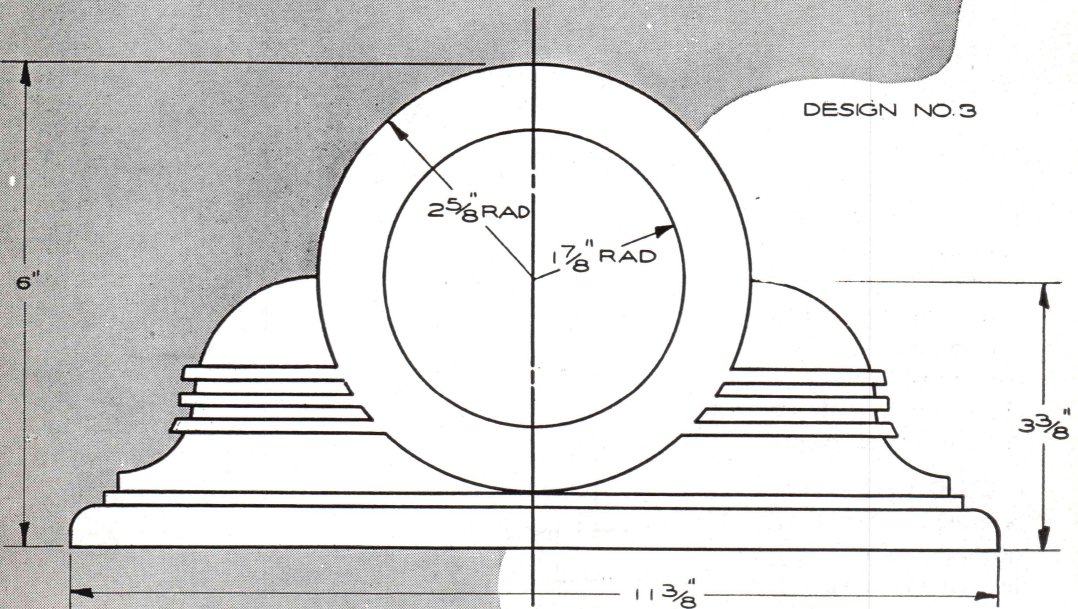


DESIGN NO. 1

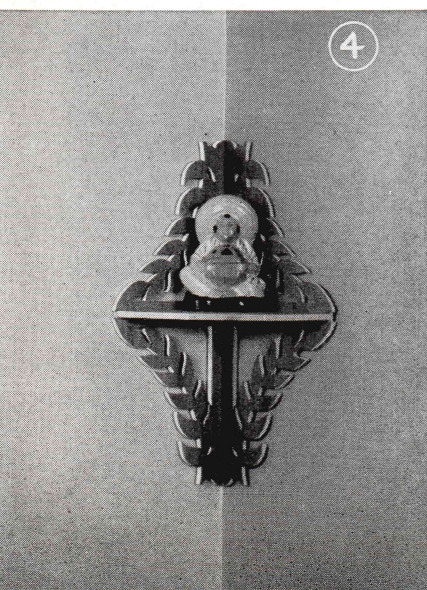
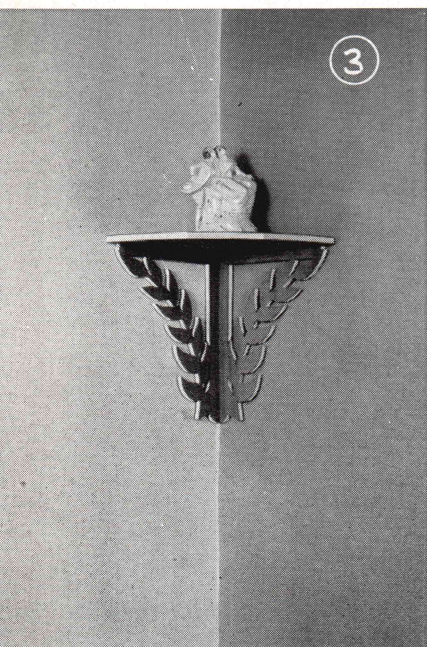
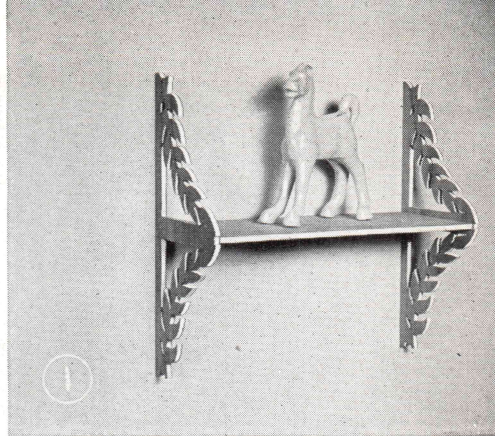
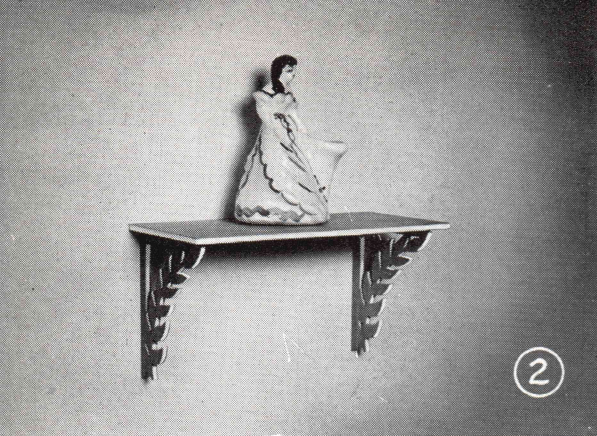


DESIGN NO. 2

ALTERNATE LIGHT AND DARK
WOOD - WALNUT AND MAPLE



DESIGN NO. 3



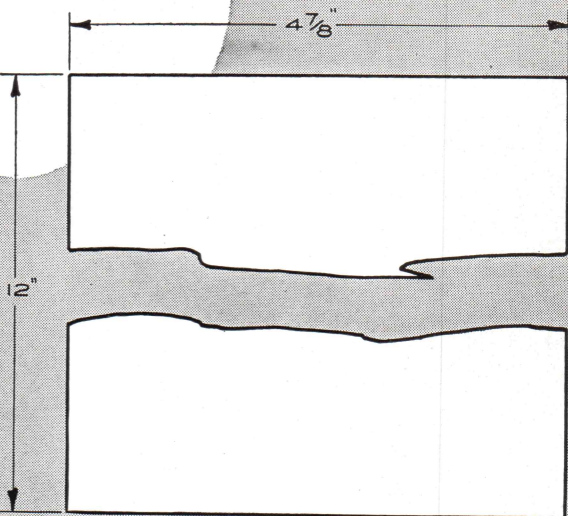
WALL SHELF DESIGNS

☆ With the one basic pattern shown on the following page for the shelf side any number of combinations may be made to finish the various wall shelves shown in photographs 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The stock used should be 1/4" plywood with mahogany or walnut veneer on both sides. The full pattern with the addition of a straight shelf makes the wall bracket shown in photograph 1; by simply changing the shelf to a quarter round and adding a 1/4" space for lapping on one side the design may be made into the corner shelf shown in photograph 4. Photographs 2 and 3 show the other variations possible by merely dividing the pattern for the sides into two halves by sawing along the center line of the shelf. Contrast may be added by finishing natural and letting the white core wood of the plywood show natural, or the edges may be stained dark to match the veneer.

MAKE ONE SIDE $\frac{1}{4}$ " WIDER
FOR LAP ON CORNER BRACKETS

PATTERN FOR
SIDES



STRAIGHT SHELF

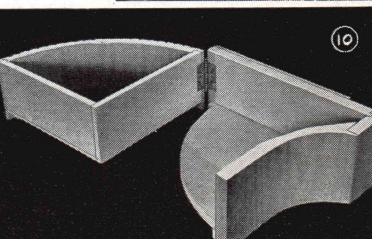
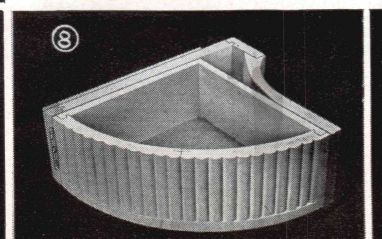
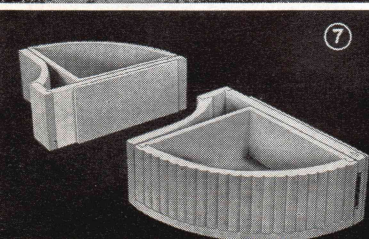
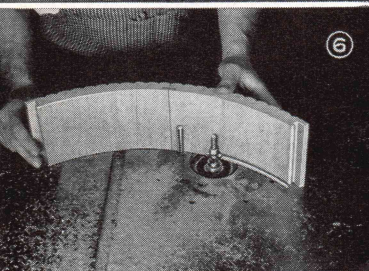
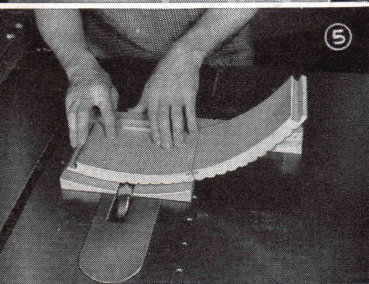
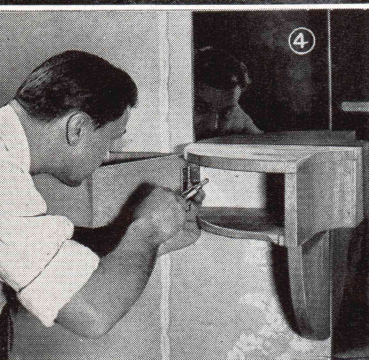
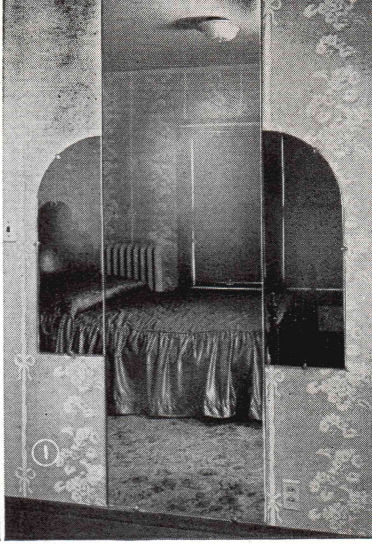
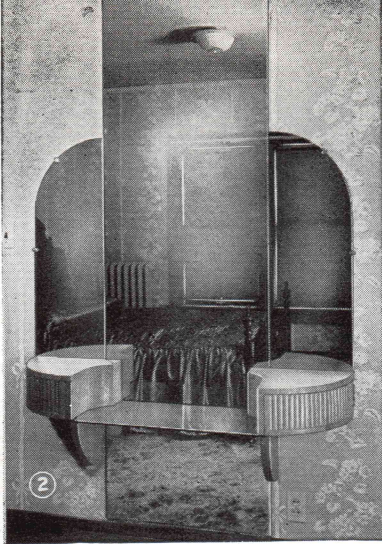
$\frac{1}{4}$ " PLYWOOD STOCK

QUARTER ROUND
SHELF

$4\frac{7}{8}$ " RADIUS

1" SQUARES

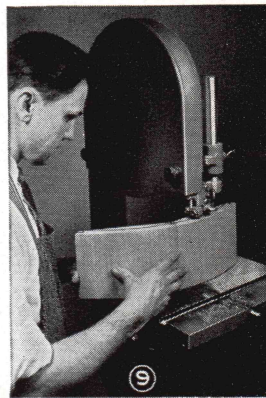
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

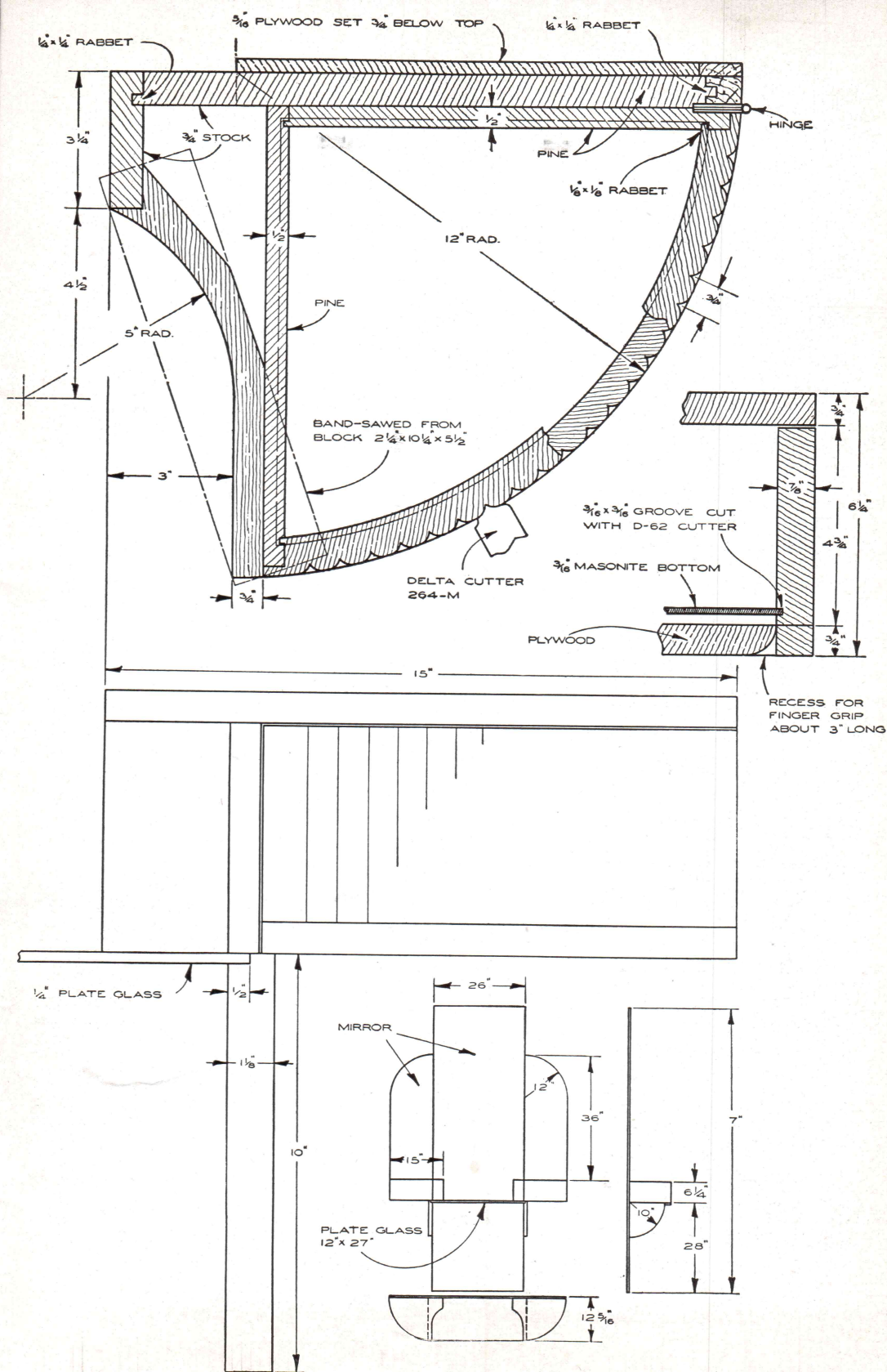


Build this Modern WALL VANITY

☆ Here is a glamorous wall vanity which, with the proper bedroom furniture, will modernize your ladies' boudoir. The vanity itself consists of two wings—one right and one left—which are hung directly to the wall by means of screws through the back portion of the wings as shown in photograph 4. The mirrors are first mounted to the wall with plastic or metal clips as shown in photograph 1. The wing units are made from solid mahogany lumber according to the drawing as shown on the following page. The drawer fronts are band-sawed from glued up pieces with the grain running vertical as shown in photograph 9. These drawer fronts are then run across the circular saw to make the moulding cuts as shown in photograph 5.

A groove is then cut for the drawer bottom on the shaper as shown in photograph 6. Photographs 7, 8, and 10 show how the wings are assembled and hinged so that the swinging drawers open outward on either side. The quarter round brace which fastens to the underside of each wing also has a rabbet in the top surface which supports the 1/4" plate glass shelf which extends between the two wings. The finish should be natural with white shellac, spar varnish and wax.





FLYING CHIPS

Suggestions on Making Duck Decoys

Gloucester, Mass.—In making the duck decoys from the plan sheet I recently received from you, I have one suggestion to make which I believe will improve the quality of the decoys.

I made section No. 1 shown on the plan sheet from $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stock instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. This, I believe, will stand the strain of the mooring line and also the lead weight which is fastened to the bottom of the decoys. The ones I made work out very satisfactorily this way.

F. H. S.

Wood Dust Effect on the Skin

Maplewood, New Jersey—It would be of great interest to me to have any information you or your readers may have regarding the effect of cocobola wood dust on the skin. Over a period of five years I have had occasion to work with it five or six times with the result that I have had skin irritation. It may be that I am allergic to it.

C. K. A.

We are always glad to give our readers any information we can concerning workshop problems. This particular problem is a little out of our line.

The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wisconsin, should be able to furnish the answer to this question.

Suggestion for Scroll Saw Work

LaGrange, Illinois: I have been a regular reader of "The DeltaGram" for the past ten years. I have also subscribed to quite a few of the other well-known craftsman magazines, but in my opinion none can compare with your little publication. I have often wondered just how you manage to put so much in so small a space. When I run out of ideas of new things to make I just dig into my past issues of the DeltaGram and find some project I had overlooked before. The flying chips page has some very good suggestions given by your readers, so I decided I should add my pet hint too.

For the last two years I have been doing quite a bit of work on the jig saw. The project was a small sleigh used as a table center piece for the Christmas season. It really is very attractive and has been selling real well. I made and sold over three hundred of these and also three dozen doll cradles. Most of the work was done on the jig saw. I don't think any jig saw but the Delta could have taken it. Mine is the older type with the metal tubes, and is giving me very good service. While working on my saw I came across on an idea which I believe will prove very helpful to all DeltaGram readers. I have found when cutting two or more pieces at a time and inserting a piece of wax paper between the stock being cut, it cuts quicker and makes a much smoother job. A piece of tallow, paraffin or beeswax run over the outline of the design to be cut also speeds up the cutting considerably.

In your March-April, 1944, issue you show a table center piece which I am sure would be a good seller for the Easter season if I could make these up on the production basis. My biggest drawback is the finishing. As I see it, a stencil would be the quickest way of making the feature outlines. Can you tell me where or how can I cut the stencil, or is there some better way of the design outline.

A.Z.

For best results we would suggest the silk screen method as described on page 42 of our Finishing Manual.

How About More Shop Ideas

Warren, Ohio: Since you have been frequently requesting comments and ideas from your readers that might be of help to other homecrafters, I wish to offer some of mine.

I have been a subscriber to the DeltaGram since 1940. Last June I decided to fill out my library by securing all the back issues that were available, as well as replace a couple of copies unwisely loaned.

I have no real criticism to offer regarding the DeltaGram except the often repeated one, "They are too few and far between." Personally, I consider it the most worthwhile publication of its kind. In comparing the present DeltaGram with the back issues I recently received I find the old copies have one thing I miss in the present issue. That is: the "Shop Ideas," such as appeared in the January and February, 1939, and January 1940 issues. I realize that such ideas don't "grow on trees." You probably get most of them from the readers, and if they don't send them in, you can't publish them. Since I am one of your readers and have received a great deal of both pleasure and profit from your magazine I feel more or less obligated to offer my bit. Even though the ideas are not original, or may not prove practical, I am sending you some rough (and I do mean rough) sketches of ideas I have used in my own workshop. Maybe you can work them up into something our readers can use in their own shop.

There are many instances in your various publications where you caution regarding the burning of tools, either in grinding or while in use. O.K.—Maybe a good craftsman don't burn his tools. But what about us who had to learn the hard way (by ourselves). So how about an article on how to re-temper burned tools with such equipment as we might ordinarily have on hand.

F.A.B.

Because of the limited space on this page we are not able to feature his ideas at this time. We will have these suggestions in some future issues of the DeltaGram under "Shop Ideas."

An Added Feature for the Laundry Cart

Dayton, Ohio: In your volume fifteen, issue No. 4 of the DeltaGram I noticed you show a laundry cart very much like the one I have been making for the last four years. A very essential added feature on mine is a clothes pin basket which, I believe, is a really back-breaking job without it.

All this is, is a box or basket made from solid stock sides with narrow slats for the sides and bottom to hold clothes pins. Slots are cut on the ends to hang on the top rung of the cart.

I have made and sold these carts for several years. My customers say they are practical. Sorry I didn't think of suggesting this idea to you sooner.

W.L.

Plans for Sailboat

Montreal, Canada: In looking at some past issues of the DeltaGram I noticed on the back cover of the March-April, 1944, issue a picture of a model sailboat. I have been trying for several months to obtain plans of a full-size model which I intend to build in my shop. I would appreciate some information as to where these could be obtained.

J.G.M.

We have plans for a full size plywood sailboat only. This little sailer is eleven feet, six inches long with sixty square feet of sail area. The plan sheet No. 4643 "Pelican" sells for \$2.00.

Wooden Clock Movements

Boston, Massachusetts: Could you tell me where I can obtain authentic drawings for the making of grandfather wooden clock movements? I understand that it is possible to obtain somewhere in this country the plans for the Hoadley wooden clock movements.

I thought probably that your reference library might contain some information on this subject and that you could help me out.

R.P.A.

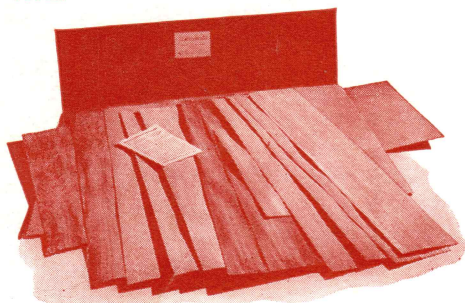
It is our understanding that the Popular Homecraft Magazine ran an article on the above subject in one of their past issues of their magazine. Their address is 814 North Tower Ct., Chicago 11, Ill.

DESIGNS

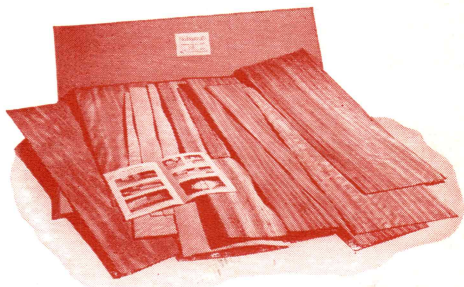
These are full size drawings which can be easily traced directly on the material to be cut. Paint the material with a flat coat of paint before drawing the design.



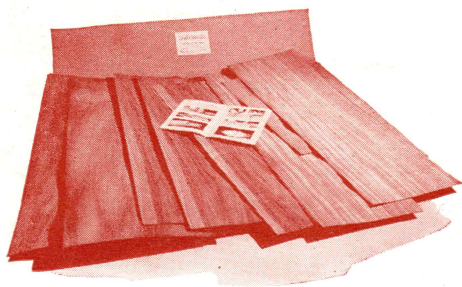
The material itself is of the best obtainable which we procure from one of the world's largest rare woods importers. You will find here excellent veneer beautifully grained, free from blemishes, and thoroughly dried and straight so it is a pleasure to work with them so that you can make beautiful inlays and marquetry work with the least amount of effort.



The woods are so beautiful, the grain is so pronounced that as soon as you see this fine selection you will be anxious to make more and more projects using these fine veneers. The kit contains a total of 24 square feet and the price is very low.



Here you have a section of the most famous domestic woods—maple, birch, sycamore and oak. All of them are beautifully grained, carefully selected. There is a total of 24 square feet in this kit.



Here you have a kit of 18 square feet. This is an excellent kit for a beginner or someone who wants to try a small amount of veneering, yet there is enough in the kit to cover a large area.

The woods contained in these various kits have been carefully chosen so that you will find in each one of them just exactly the types you need with a wide selection of woods and grains. Each kit is carefully numbered and carefully packed. **ORDER YOURS TODAY!**



Here is your chance to get a rare collection of fine woods gathered from all corners of the world. Fifty samples of 4" x 9", large enough to allow a detailed study for texture and character and invaluable for planning your projects.



ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

600 E. VIENNA AVE. • MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.

Printed in the U. S. of A.